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PRESIDENT VIDELA LEAVES FOR BEIJING

PA312203 Paris AFP in Spanish 2152 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 May (AFP)--Argentine President Jorge Videla left at 1830 on a trip, the final destination of which is Beijing.

Videla had previously delegated the presidency temporarily to Interior Minister Gen Albano Harguindeguy for the duration of the trip.

VIDELA TO VISIT BRAZIL 19-22 AUGUST

PY301731 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1710 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 May (NA)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry has just announced that President Jorge Rafael Videla will visit Brazil from 19 to 22 August this year. This is the communique:

"The president of the nation, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, ret, will visit Brazil from 19-22 August in response to an invitation issued by the president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Gen Joao Figueiredo.

GALTIERI DISCOUNTS CHANGES UNDER NEXT PRESIDENT

PY301817 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1635 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 29 May (NA)--Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, commander in chief of the army, warned today in a speech he delivered at the main ceremony in commemoration of the 170th anniversary of the creation of the army that "no changes should be expected in the philosophical-political guidelines followed by the present armed forces government" when the new presidency of the republic takes over for the period which is to begin in March 1981.

Galtieri also said that the dialogue initiated by the government "is of an eminently political character and one of its desirable results will be the forming of a current of national opinions to accompany the process until it culminates," and he said that "the distrust stirred up in certain cases is not reasonable" with regard to the dialogue.

The ceremony took place this morning at the national military school in El Palomar, Buenos Aires Province, and was attended by President Jorge Videla, other high national and provincial officials and high-ranking officers, as well as navy and air force delegations.

After the national anthem had been sung and Msgr Adolfo Tortola, vicar general of the armed forces, had pronounced a blessing on the ceremony, General Galtieri gave a long speech in which he referred to the subject of human rights, the dispute with Chile in the southern region and the political future of the republic.

The speaker observed that "now that the army has overcome the most critical stage of its history, while fulfilling the mission which is its raison d'etre--that of consolidating the internal security of the country, its borders and geopolitical future--the army continues to prepare for war, because it should always be ready, being the armed branch of the republic, to support the interests of the nation: this is its priority task."

The army commander then emphasized that "in this general context the Argentine Army continues to be watchful and alert, believing that as long as the global conflict is not solved, i.e., the clash between our civilization and Marxism, the danger of terrorist aggression will always be there, aggravated in our case by the actions of those groups of traitors to the fatherland who have fled and who now act against the country from abroad."

He stated that the creation this year of two combat units, stationed in Santa Cruz and Misiones, "is part of that preparation" and responds to "demands for a qualitative and quantitative upgrading of the force, which also contributes to the integration and development of those regions and the assertion of our sovereignty there."

Galtieri announced: "The country should know that its unvanquished army will be ready for action if the time comes when force becomes the only foundation for reason."

Galtieri then said that he wished to "pinpoint some aspects of the present time" and explained that they were "aspects which have to do with the immediate future."

He said: "In the first place, I wish to refer to the subject of human rights, which would be better understood if they were mentioned in a true context, that is, as the consequence of the aggression committed by terrorist organizations to dissolve the Argentine society." He explained that "the importance of the subject arises from the fact that we can do no more than what has already been done toward unraveling the tangle of actions and reactions resulting from a struggle which we were ethically compelled to win in order to preserve society, national cohesion and freedom." He pointed out that "the Argentine nation had to resist an aggression which took it by surprise, and only because it acted with the firmness demanded by the circumstances in the face of the alternatives of victory or destruction can it now enjoy the order, security and peace which other regions of the world have lost because they acted hesitatingly."

The army commander asked: "Is there anyone who doubts how bloody it was, that there was death and suffering or that the final result is irreversible?"

"This is how it was and how it is," he stressed, adding that "the perseverance of those harming the image of the national society from behind the shield of human rights can be based only on complicity, alienation, ignorance or moral irresponsibility." He asserted that "it is a page of our history that had to go through mud and darkness to claim the prize of glory." He added: "Fortunately it belongs to the past and no one, absolutely no one, should think of bringing it back to the present."

He continued by saying that "the borders in the southern territory are another aspect of basic interest at the present time motivating responsible concern."

He said: "Some reflections should be given to this. The first one is that the thesis legitimately maintained by Argentina in the southern zone has not changed, because it responds to a tangible reality, to historical truth and to a well-balanced concept of coexistence." He stated that "the thesis does not allow any doubt whatsoever, because it established with great clarity the defense of the interests and the permanent future of Argentina in the Atlantic and of Chile in the Pacific."

Galtieri then stated: "We are true to our promises. We have not done nor shall we do anything which would go against what our representatives have agreed upon and signed." He added: "This attitude is the only one acceptable to a civilized nation which fulfills its promises and which has faith in the mediator, in the legitimacy of its rights and in the strength of its reasons."

He indicated: "Undoubtedly, the appointment by the military junta of the president for the next period, scheduled to begin in March 1981, will have great political significance." Galtieri stressed that "this appointment will be in line with the basic guidelines of the process of national reorganization and will reaffirm once again the credibility and stability of the exceptional institutional system which has been implemented and which will prevail during the development of the process.

"The nation must await this appointment, assured that this process, which is being handled in an institutional manner by the armed forces, makes its decisions without personal considerations within the system it has chosen.

"Thus, no one must expect changes in the current political orientation of the armed forces government."

Galtieri said that "fully aware of the significance of this appointment, the army will act with the prudence and conscientiousness required by the national interests on this very special issue."

He added that "in connection with these remarks I would like to point out that the process is entering an especially important stage of the task of national reorganization which I have mentioned before. From now on it will begin to reorganize the politico-institutional framework."

He stressed that "the target of this stage is to begin, in time and without haste, the patient efforts which will allow us to endow the nation with a political system which will respect the guidelines of our best historical and political traditions.

"These are, very briefly, our current concerns, but this does not mean that we ignore other problems which constitute a veritable challenge to the abilities and creativity of our society and our process."

GOVERNMENT TO INTERVENE IN 45 ENTERPRISES

PY301529 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 May (TELAM)--Argentine Secretary for Economic Programming and Coordination Guillermo Walter Klein last night released the text of Law No 22,229 which orders intervention in the 45 enterprises of the so-called Greco Group and indicated that the interventor will be Alfredo Hilding Regazani, a 43-year-old telecommunications and administration (?expert).

Businessmen Criticize Intervention

PY301530 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1325 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpt] San Juan, 30 May (NA)--Former national deputy and wine manufacturer Marcos Zapata has stated that the government's decision to intervene in the enterprises of the Greco Group "goes against the current legal system and the right to private property," because the executive branch "is not empowered by the Constitution to intervene in these enterprises."

Together with other San Juan businessmen, Zapata issued a declaration which states that the measure implemented by the executive branch "burdens the state with a great responsibility and distorts the meaning of the institutions and the laws."

He further stated that if all the enterprises of the Greco Group "were to go bankrupt, it would be up to the courts and not the executive branch to decide on the manner in which these enterprises should be managed and operated, because the latter does not have constitutional powers to intervene in these enterprises."

BRIEFS

BALANCE OF PAYMENT FIGURES--The Economy Ministry has reported for the first quarter this year a surplus of $187.3 million in the balance of payments, which is 81.2 percent lower than the same period last year. Exports reached $2.054 billion, which is 33 percent higher than last year, and imports $2.1 billion, which is 75 percent higher than last year.
[Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 May 80 p 1 PY]

REPORTAGE ON EXPLOSIONS, CIVIL UNREST, COUP RUMORS

PY311159 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0653 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] La Paz, 31 May (LATIN)--A series of explosions shook several areas of this capital early this morning. The explosions were presumably part of a terrorist attack the scope of which the police are trying to establish.

Eight powerful explosions shook several areas of this city in a period of approximately 30 minutes. The police, questioned by LATIN, said that one of the explosions occurred in the neighborhood of the Argentine Embassy, while the others occurred in the neighborhood of El Periodista and the throughway that leads to El Alto International Airport. The series of explosions caused concern in vast residential sectors and it is not yet known whether there is much damage or whether tnere are victims, the police report adds.

The armed forces are in a state of emergency early this morning due to an alleged "extremist threat," while important civilian organizations have declared a popular alert due to an alleged "coupist" plot that has its origin in the armed forces.

Details of Damage

PY312021 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The population of La Paz today condemned the terrorist attacks that took place early this morning in La Paz, which were carried out by foreign and national terrorists, according to the army.

The attacks were carried out at a building on Captain (Ravero) Street, where National Democratic Action [ADN] has its offices, and on a car belonging to Col (Oscar San Gines), ret, which was totally destroyed on a street in the Miraflores District.

The third attack, which luckily did not cause the loss of innocent lives, was made in El Periodista District, on Roma Avenue, between Obraje and Chacoto streets, where the explosive device destroyed two homes belonging to the (Goitia) and (Bertini) families, who at the time were resting peacefully. The strong explosion shook most of El Periodista District [words indistinct] never thinking that it could be a terrorist attack. Luckily after the panic was over, the four Cuban terrorists were arrested; and again it is lucky that the bomb did not cause the loss of innocent lives [words indistinct].

The people who live in the district have asked the authorities to investigate the incident and punish the guilty individuals. They have also asked the press organizations to seek aid to repair the damage and insist that the investigation be carried out appropriately.

Armed Forces, Civilian Alert

PY311205 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0924 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] La Paz, 31 May (LATIN)--Bolivia woke up today under the threat of an antidemocratic rupture after the armed forces declared a state of emergency last night due to an alleged "extremist" escalation. Meanwhile, important civilian sectors declared a popular alert for an "anticoup" mobilization.

Eight explosions hit vast sectors of La Paz early this morning in an alleged terrorist action, the results of which the police are still evaluating. One of the explosions affected the Argentine Embassy, but official sources have not yet evaluated any possible damage. The other attacks were made in the so-called El Periodista neighborhood and in the neighborhood of some military units.

This early morning terrorist attack has heightened the tension caused by the second verbal confrontation between the legislative branch and the army commander in chief, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, which drove Congress to call President Lidia Gueiler's Cabinet, in full, to give it a complete report.

Garcia Meza, condemned by political and labor sectors as "coupist" because of his participation in the last coup that occurred in Bolivia (November 1979), "civic-mindedly and morally" disqualified Congress for condemnig the military sector and accused it of vehicle smuggling. His statements, which were rejected as anticonstitutional by Congress, led to a request to the Cabinet for information regarding the military attitude in view of the democratic process which must conclude in a general election on 29 June.

Garcia Meza was supported by the defense minister, Rear Adm Walter Nunez Rivero, who reaffirmed the military decision to bring to trial those people who have accused former President Gen Hugo Banzer, because they have attacked the prestige and survival of the armed forces. Banzer has been accused by Congress of repeatedly violating human rights and constitutional guarantees during his tenure (1971-1978), according to a decision made by a congressional committee.

The appearance of the Cabinet in Congress, which was at first resisted by Gueiler, provoked a drastic military declaration. The army General Command informed the country last night that the armed forces has been placed "in a state of emergency," under the command of their regular commanders, with the warning that they will not accept an "extremist" advance.

After giving its support to the army commander, Garcia Meza, the communique warns that "the armed forces will adopt, at the opportune time, the measures that they deem necessary," and it "blames all the leaders of international extremism if they are adopted."

In an immediate answer, the main political parties, the powerful Bolivian Labor Central and other religious and university organizations released a joint document in which they declared a state of alert for the Bolivian people against the "coupist" threat of a military nature.

Grouped in the so-called National Committee for the Defense of Democracy (CONADE), these sectors and institutions lay the responsibility on the armed forces for "all tragic and bloody consequences that could stem from a confrontation." CONADE rejected the military warning and maintains that the Bolivian people will confront "any attempt at a coup" with a general stoppage of labor activities in the cities and rural areas, with the blockading of roads and with "a general and organized resistance."

Meanwhile, former president and leftist leader Hernan Siles Zuazo has now been on a hunger strike for 18 hours. He began it yesterday at the headquarters of the factory workers union, rejecting what he called a coup programmed "until 15 June" [as received].

Military 'May Intervene'

PY310314 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The armed forces have warned that if extremists continue their provocations, they are ready to intervene in the general political situation of the country.

At about 1900 the armed forces communique, which reads as follows, was released:

Armed Forces General Command, public relations department, communique released to the public: The armed forces, in view of the impact of rumors launched by leftists who have started to insult the commander of the army and high-ranking officers of this branch, make it public that they are in a state of emergency under the orders of the commanders and it warns politicians and people with leftist leanings that it will not tolerate pressures of any nature, no matter their origin because they are closely united and alert to the commander in chief's orders.

In case the belligerent attitude of the politicians persists, the armed forces will opportunely adopt the measures they deem necessary, and the international extremists who permanently try to disrupt the peace of the Bolivians and who also believe they have the right to say what they want without allowing others the right to answer will be held responsible for measures taken.

All army officiers, NCOs and other members of the army are alert and watching for any provocation by the enemies of the Bolivians, who seek to damage the image of the armed forces.

(Signed) La Paz, 30 May 1980, public relations department.

Cochabamba Garrison on Alert

PY310342 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 31 May 80

[Relay From Cochabamba City by (Marcelino la Via)]

[Excerpts] We point out that the commander of the 7th division of the army, Col (Mario Vargas Salinas), has pointed out that the armed forces of the country have declared themselves in a state of emergency in support of Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

[Begin Vargas Salinas recording] As the population has been (?informed), two incidents took place in government spheres in the course of the day. The two issues have obviously touched the sensitivity of the armed forces and especially of the army. The first issue refers to the hunger strike begun by a high-ranking leader of the Popular Democratic Unity (UDP), Siles Zuazo, at the headquarters of the Textile Workers Federation [word indistinct] of the army commander in chief.

The second issue arose in Congress, where the language used insulted the dignity of the [words indistinct] and especially of the commander in chief of the army and other high-ranking officials of this branch.

These issues moved the high-ranking officials of the government to meet, and we have been given instructions to place our troops in a state of emergency and on alert. As of 1800, all our troops are in a state of emergency and awaiting instructions from the High Command. The 7th Army Division will fulfill all instructions received and remain loyal to its High Command. [end recording]

These were the statements of Col (Mario Vargas Salinas), commander of the 7th Division. We then had the opportunity of talking to Gen Garcia Meza and tried to get an official declaration, but Gen Garcia Meza did not attribute any importance to Siles Zuazo's strike and said that he was not going to make any statements yet. He was going to await the development of events in the country.

CONADE Communique

PY311255 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] In a communique, the National Committee for the Defense of Democracy [CONADE] indicates that, in view of the possibility that there will be a coup d'etat with the intention of violently interrupting the current democratic process, it alerts the Bolivian people and labor, university, religious, civilian, student and political organizations to respond to this antidemocratic action with a general strike and the blockading of roads in the cities and rural areas, including generalized resistance.

The communique adds: It is regrettable that a high-ranking military chief has made statements that are an open threat to the democratic electoral process, disregarding the constitution and the armed forces law and statutes and also disregarding the commitment made to the Bolivian Labor Central [COB].

Up to now, the communique states, the armed forces have not positively answered the repeated calls made by the COB for the signing of an agreement in which the rights of citizens and the full enforcement of the democratic process will be respected and guaranteed.

It then states that the COB will not be responsible for any tragic or bloody consequences that could occur, and that they will be the exclusive responsibility of those who, from the High Command of the army, are using the armed forces.

General Reyes Denies Rumors

PY302102 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Gen Armando Reyes Villa, commander in chief of the armed forces, has denied that the armed forces are reportedly preparing a coup. This morning, the armed forces commander tried to arrange a meeting between the high military command and the chief of state. Due to busy government activities, the meeting between the high military command and President Gueiler was not held.

Gen Armando Reyes talked to the press. He said:

[Begin Reyes recording] We were going to hold a meeting with the president, but as many members of the military High Command are not in town, [passage indistinct] problems of a military nature. [Passage indistinct]. [end recording]

Reporters accredited to government house asked the high-ranking military commander about the persistent coup rumors. General Reyes Villa said: [Begin Reyes recording] The only people who speak about a coup are the sectors you have mentioned. There is no coup. We respect the national Constitution; we are working alongside the president. There is no coup; do not believe that. [end recording]

Army Says Cubans Involved

FY311902 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The General Command of the army has announced that the bomb attacks carried out early this morning involved Cubans and Bolivians. It has also made known that it will not allow the desperate offensive of the extreme left to continue.

During a press conference, Col Luis Arce, the G-2 chief, and Gen (Jorge Aguila), chief of staff, gave a detailed explanation of the events that have created wide concern among the country's people.

Arce gave the following explanation of the attacks: [begin recording] The car of Col (Jaime San Gines), (?deputy) chief of the army staff's (?G-2) department, was completely destroyed, as well as some quartermaster corps installations.

These Cubans and Bolivians were captured by quartermaster corps security forces at the place of the attack. Undoubtedly, they deny that they were involved in the incident. They said that they were at a party. But they were captured at the place and at the time that the explosions occurred. Also, a lot of documents were confiscated during a raid on their lodgings, the Sucre Hotel and the home of the Bolivian musician [not further identified] [end recording].

Arce stated that the individuals involved in the case will be handed over to the Interior Ministry, where they will have to answer questions related to the investigation. Arce indicated that the detainees cannot make a statement until the investigation procedures of the Interior Ministry have been completed.

Regarding the state of the investigation that is being carried out, he stated that as of 1200 the evidence points to the fact that the Cubans and the two Bolivian women are involved in the attacks.

[Begin Arce recording] At this time I would like to state that high-ranking officers of the armed forces are being continuously followed by individuals who rent vehicles--we have discovered this--including individuals who pretend to be reporters. They are former guerrillas who are passing as reporters and who are watching the homes of military chiefs.

We want the press to know about this because, as the general said, we do not know what is motivating these individuals. We are going to [words indistinct]. [end recording] He said that the foreigners entered the country as artists and university students at the invitation of the Bolivian University Confederation [CUB]. Later on, [words indistinct] a large number of extremist pamphlets.

GARCIA MEZA ADVOCATES USE OF FORCE TO RECOVER COAST

FY300343 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 May 80 p 18

[Excerpt] La Paz (O GLOBO)--Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander in chief of the Bolivian Army, yesterday favored the recovery "by force" of the territory Bolivia lost to Chile in the past century.

"By no means should Bolivia humiliate itself before international organizations to request the return of a territory that legally belongs to it. Just as the land was taken away from Bolivia by force, it should also be recovered by force," General Garcia Meza said. He is regarded as a member of the armed forces conservative line and has been army commander for only a month.

He also proposed "a complete reorganization and replacement of equipment within the armed forces" in a speech he delivered yesterday in Cochabamba. Garcia Meza is a critic of "formal democracy" while he supports "new forms of democracy."

Commenting on persistent requests made by political sectors to the army to withdraw the troops stationed in the major mining centers along the Chilean border, General Garcia Meza said that "the armed forces will not withdraw those troops, even if far more requests are made, because the troops are there in keeping with strategic plans concerning the Pacific."

Since the breaking of diplomatic relations with Chile, this has been the first time in which a Bolivian military officer has mentioned the possibility of using military means to obtain an outlet to the Pacific. Two days ago, President Lidia Gueiler administered a symbolic oath to all Bolivians to recover the land they lost to Chile.

Defense Minister Supports Garcia

PY300344 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0219 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 29 May (LATIN)--Defense Minister Rear Adm Walter Nunez tonight agreed with Army Commander Gen Luis Garcia Meza on the need to strengthen the Bolivian Armed Forces to recover the seacoast lost to Chile, even by force. The minister was thus referring to a recent statement made by Garcia Meza on the possibility that Bolivia may recover its seacoast by force.

Asked about Garcia Meza's statement, the defense minister said: "I believe General Garcia Meza was quite clear when he said that the armed forces must be strengthened first in order to recover our seacoast." Asked by newsmen at government house whether arms were the only alternative, Minister Nunez said: "I believe that if one loses something by force, one should recover it by force."

Bolivia lost 10,000 sq km of land to Chile--including all of its Pacific coast--during the Pacific war (1879).

TUPAC KATARI REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT JOINS NAD

PY020120 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpts] The Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement, MRTK, headed by Genaro Flores, has officially joined the New Democratic Alternative, NAD, revolutionary front for the forthcoming June elections. This information was given to Radio Panamericana by NAD member Guillermo Aponte Burela.

Aponte Burela emphasized that the MRTK decision to join the NAD will give momentum to the NAD candidates. Regarding the remarks made by Army Commander Gen Luis Garcia Meza, Aponte Burela said that the war of insults between the military and civilians will not lead to anything positive for the country.

[Begin Aponte recording] There are good military and civilians and there are bad military and civilians; therefore, what we should first do is think about the tranquility and progress of the country and the tranquility of the Bolivian people, these poor and hungry people who are the only ones hurt by these disputes which have no political or doctrinal meaning and which are disputes of a strictly personal nature. [end recording]

DEPUTIES TO ATTEND CONFERENCE IN IRAN

PY012106 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 May 80 p 2

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Deputy Airton Soares of Sao Paulo, leader of the Workers Party in the Chamber of Deputies, and Deputy Jorge Uequed of Rio Grande do Sul, a member of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party, will participate in an international conference in Iran from 2-5 June to analyze "the influence of the United States in the Third World." Only representatives of the United States, Israel and South Africa will not participate in this conference.

Deputy Soares will make an analysis of "U.S. interference in Brazil's internal affairs," particularly regarding the nuclear agreement with the FRG.

DIPLOMAT ASKS ASYLUM IN CANADA; CITES ROLE IN KGB PROBE

PY020341 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 May 80 p 1

[Text] The commercial attache to the consulate in Toronto, Jacques Claude Francois Michel Fernandes Vieira Guilbauld, has asked for asylum in Canada on the grounds that he would be taking "serious risks" by complying with orders to return to Brazil. The diplomat's attitude surprised Itamaraty, and it was unofficially attributed to "mental problems"

In an interview granted to a Canadian magazine, Guilbauld said that he began to receive threats from some Brazilian diplomats after he went to Lisbon on Itamaraty's orders in 1977 to investigate charges that three Brazilian diplomats had been recruited by the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

DA SILVA ELECTED PRESIDENT OF WORKERS PARTY

PY020319 Paris AFP in Spanish 0247 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 1 Jun (AFP)--Brazilian metalworkers leader Luis Inacio da Silva, nicknamed Lula, was elected president of the Workers Party (PT) provisional national directorate here today.

Two of the 10 members of this directorate are federal deputies and the other eight members are union leaders, including a leader of the journalists union of Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais State.

The PT will request registration at the superior electoral court, and if the request is approved it will have a year to conclude its organization in accordance with the party reorganization law approved by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo at the end of 1979.

PETROBRAS VIEWS INCREASED PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

PY301239 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 May 80 p 1

[Excerpt] On testifying to the CPI [Congressional Investigating Committee] in Brasilia, Carlos Walter Marinho Campos, PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] research department director, stated that PETROBRAS will try to increase current petroleum production by 160,000 barrels daily by 1985, and that it will spend 200 billion cruzeiros to achieve this goal. He added that, according to current estimates, the country will be producing only 374,000 barrels daily by 1985.

BRIEFS

CACAO EXPORTS--Rio de Janeiro, 23 May (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Trade Department has reported that during the first quarter of this year Brazil exported 51,417 tons of cacao and cacao by-products worth $175,803,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0422 GMT 24 May 80 PY]

PINOCHET REVEALS ASSASSINATION PLOT ON PHILIPPINES TRIP

PA0l0442 Paris AFP in Spanish 0345 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, 31 May (AFP)--Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet revealed here today that he was on the verge of being assassinated 2 months ago when he was planning to visit the Philippines.

The visit was canceled by the president of the Asian country, Ferdinand Marcos, when Pinochet was flying to Manila on 22 March.

The incident provoked the abrupt return of the president of the Chilean military junta to Santiago, where he demanded the resignation of Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos and announced he planned to break relations with the Philippines. This decision, however, did not materialize because a personal emissary of Marcos apologized to Pinochet and explained the reasons that forced the suspension of the visit.

These reasons had not been announced, but General Pinochet revealed today that it was his life that had been in danger. He made the revelation in an interview with the influential daily EL MERCURIO.

President Marcos told me that he had information that I was going to be assassinated in the Philippines because the two guards who were to protect me had sold themselves to the communists for 100,000 Philippine pesos each, Pinochet stated.

They were going to assassinate me or allow my assassination, Pinochet added. The morning newspaper is publishing Pinochet's statement this Sunday in a special issue on the occasion of its 80th anniversary.

Pinochet explained that he chose to keep the secret until now to avoid alarm and reiterated that the diplomatic incident with the Manila Government has been overcome.

Speaking about domestic matters, Pinochet reaffirmed his decision to gradually lead the country to a new democracy by means of the study of a constitution that will be put to a referendum.

CATHOLIC BISHOPS DENOUNCE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHURCH

PY301306 Paris AFP in Spanish 0042 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 29 May (AFP)--The Catholic bishops of Chile denounced here today the existence of a campaign that has the intention of depriving them of their spiritual authority and they urged the faithful not to believe this "false information."

Although the bishops blamed no one in particular, they did mention a recent night attack by unknown persons against the records office of the Santiago archbishopric, the desecration of the tomb of the parents of Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez and the arrest of people linked with the church who were accused of being "extremists" and who then had to be released because there was no evidence against them.

In a message to Catholics, the permanent committee of the Chilean Episcopate indirectly referred to sectors that support Gen Augusto Pinochet's government and stated that "in Chile there are people who are interested in discrediting the church and especially some bishops and priests, depriving us of our moral authority."

The document was released a few hours after Pinochet lunched with various church authorities in what was termed as "a courtesy meeting."

"We wish we could learn what is behind all of this, but we do not have an investigation service of own," said Msgr Jose Manuel Santos, chairman of the episcopal conference.

The bishops declined to indicate whether relations with the government were cordial, suggesting only that "at times things are not easy."

"One frequently hears the expression, 'this priest is a communist,' but please prove it with a good argument, with facts and not just assertions, so that we can understand each other better," said Carlos Gonzalez, the bishop of Talca. His words were interpreted as an answer to a government spokesman who today warned of an eventual political infiltration of church organizations.

The official shrugged off the charges regarding the desecration of the cardinal's family tomb, asserting that there are irresponsible persons, whom he did not identify, who are "interested in causing a rift between the church and the government."

Moreover, the episcopate's message to Chilean Catholics states: "With this letter we wish to warn you not be believe the false and sometimes treacherous information that is being disseminated by certain sectors of the media."

The bishops repeated today that one of the main obstacles for internal peace in Chile is the continued enforcement of exceptional measures (state of emergency) that the Pinochet government implemented 7 years ago after the overthrow of the late Socialist President Salvador Allende.

DINACOS Spokesman Responds

PY012036 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Asked about his opinion on the recent statement issued by the Chilean Episcopate standing committee, Jorge Fernandez, director of the Social Communications Department [DINACOS], reasserted today that freedom of expression is fully respected in Chile, and that this has been acknowledged by the International Press Association itself. He also pointed out that the government is analyzing this statement thoroughly.

He noted, nevertheless, that there is a paragraph which that office cannot disregard because it specifically concerns that government office. This paragraph notes, quote: It surprises the standing committee that despite the restrictions on freedom of the press in Chile it is possible to slander the Catholic Church so easily, end quote.

Fernandez noted in this regard that it is proper to recognize that there is no press censorship. As for the reported attacks against the church, Fernandez said: If certain reports attack the present established order, both the government and the organizations or individuals that are insulted have the right under the law to enforce their rights through the courts and thus punish those who committed a crime.

The DINACOS director added: It is unusual, therefore, for the episcopate's standing committee to make these charges, since if certain organizations slandered the Catholic Church, the church should have undertaken the proper judicial proceedings so that the guilty persons could have been punished. He added: Up to now, however, we have no reports that the church has undertaken any judicial proceedings. We therefore regret that because of a lack of competent legal advice or because of other reasons, what the episcopate's standing committee says in the part of its statement regarding freedom of expression is not true.

PRESIDENT TURBAY AYALA DEFENDS ANDEAN PACT

PA312150 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 May 80

[By special correspondents Giraldo Gaitan a i Patricia Gomez]

[Text] Cali, Colombia--President Julio Cesar Turbay has strongly defended the Andean Pact. Indirectly responding to former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, who yesterday virtually asked for dissolution of the pact, Turbay said Colombia has an obligation to the area's countries.

He said, however, that Lopez Michelsen's observations should be analyzed thoroughly because they may be based on his knowledge of the Cartagena accord's operation.

He said the Andean Pact is having troubles but added that Colombia must remain part of the integration process because it has a commitment to the four signatory nations.

Asked for a specific reaction to Lopez's opinions, Turbay said: We must certainly bear Dr Lopez's observations in mind because they must deal with real matters of the pact; this is the second world experiment in the field of integration.

Turbay, who talked informally with newsmen last night during the cocktail party held by the newspaper EL PAIS in his honor on the occasion of the newspaper's 30th anniversary, revealed that the intercommunity agreement with the EEC will be signed soon in Bogota, as one of the most important steps taken by the Andean Group.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS MONEY PAID TO M-19 GUERRILLAS

PA302006 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 May 80

[By special correspondent Giraldo Gaitan]

[Text] Cali--Minister of National Defense Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva today said that the 19 April Movement [M-19] commando unit that seized the Dominican Embassy had received a certain amount of money to release some of its hostages. However, the minister explained that the money had not been paid by the government, but by several citizens of good will who had collected a certain amount to turn it over to the guerrillas.

Minister Camacho Leyva appealed to the guerrilla groups to lay down their arms and said that they will obtain the guarantees offered by the Constitution and the laws.

The minister of defense cautioned that the state of siege will not be lifted because the reasons for its implementation have not entirely disappeared. The security statute will be lifted when public order is fully restored in the nation and when the people involved in subversion cease to be subversives, Minister Camacho Leyva said.

In statements to this station, the minister of defense said the army will be relieved of the struggle against narcotics traffickers in La Guajira. He pointed out that the army will be replaced by a special police unit now being trained.

On the subject of the M-19, the minister said that this group has some abilities, but pointed out that, generally speaking, the army and armed forces also possess them.

ROLDOS ATTACKS OLIGARCHY, DISCUSSES PLEBISCITE

PA020225 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2030 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Quito, 1 Jun (EFE)--Ecuardorean President Jaime Roldos has announced a change in the country's economic-social structure by saying that "Ecuador is no longer a farm that was distributed among the landowners."

In a speech made today, Roldos said that the country "is no longer there for the taking of the oligarchs and the bosses," even citing names of representatives of those sectors who are now members of Congress. He also criticized those who should have backed his government in the legislature and who instead joined the representatives of the oligarchy who "have maintained exploitation and misery in the country."

He was alluding to the conflict with congressmen of his party, the Concentration of Popular Forces. Regarding this controversy, he warned that the government has not resorted to a plebiscite to solve it drastically but has not discarded the idea in order to "crush the oligarchy and the reactionary sectors." He also said that the government is aware of its historic responsibility and for this reason "it will not fall for the provocations" of the opposition in Congress.

In his speech, the president admitted that the country will not change just because of the "sole activity of one man," and stressed the importance of the participation of all the people. He also called for patience to see the results of his first 9 months in office.

COMMUNIST PARTY OPPOSES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

PA272042 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] The Communist Party of Ecuador [PCE] has denied its present representatives at the National Chamber the right to amend the country's political Constitution, under which they were elected and which they vowed to respect. Rather, their duty is to defend it and enforce all of its positive aspects.

Consequently, the PCE expressed its opposition to any insistence on amending the Constitution and maintaining the political tension by naming a multiparty commission of legislative jurists to draft an amendment plan.

The PCE backed the position of Deputy Jorge Chiriboga, representative of the Leftwing Broad Front for Esmeraldas, who has maintained a firm and dignified position against plans to amend the Constitution. At the same time, it appealed to the Ecuadorean people to express opposition to any amendment to the Constitution and to demand application of its progressive aspects.

STUDENTS, POLICE CLASH IN GUAYAQUIL; ONE DEAD

PA300254 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The authorities have announced that as a result of serious incidents caused this morning by this city's [Guayaquil] agronomy school students, one person died and several others were wounded.

When the police tried to clear a street that had been blocked by the students, there was a violent clash and shots were fired. One of the students was seriously wounded. He was then taken to a nearby Guayaquil hospital where he died, according to the hospital emergency ward. For the past 3 days students have been protesting urban bus fare increases in Guayaquil.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS REFUGEES TO LEAVE HAVANA EMBASSY

PA011310 Paris AFP in Spanish 0454 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 31 May (AFP)--The Peruvian Foreign Ministry announced here tonight that the problem of the evacuation of the Cuban refugees from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana has concluded satisfactorily.

The official text of the Foreign Ministry communique is as follows:

As is public knowledge, on 4 April the Cuban Government withdrew protection from the Peruvian Embassy and as a result of this the embassy was invaded by more than 10,000 Cuban nationals. Although Peru had no responsibility for such a dramatic situation, it carried out all necessary efforts to safeguard the departure of those persons to diverse countries which had expressed a willingness to receive some groups. For its part, Peru offered to receive 1,000 refugees.

Peru's actions were strictly humanitarian and within this perspective it called for international solidarity which became evident. At no time did it seek to turn this human drama into a political affair.

The granting of safeconducts and passports by the Cuban authorities was received by approximately 10,000 of the persons who had entered the Peruvian Embassy. Of this group, some left for Peru, others to Costa Rica and Spain and most of them left Cuba through Mariel port for the United States. However, 442 persons did not make use of these facilities and have remained in our diplomatic mission.

The Cuban authorities have accepted the request by the Peruvian Government for these persons to leave directly for Lima. By virtue of this, tomorrow, 1 June, an airplane with 268 Cubans will arrive. The remaining persons are scheduled to arrive in Lima in the coming days. In this manner the problem caused by the mass entry to the Peruvian Embassy by Cubans who were seeking a way out of their country, has been satisfactorily resolved.

However, a group of approximately 30 persons are still in the embassy. This group includes [remainder of item indistinct].

APRA'S VILLANUEVA VISITS PRESIDENT-ELECT BELAUNDE

PY300346 Paris AFP in Spanish 0150 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 28 May (AFP)--APRA's former presidential candidate Armando Villanueva visited President-elect Fernando Belaunde today and they had a "cordial talks together."

Villanueva said that the purpose of this visit to the president-elect was to congratulate him for his election victory and to explain to him why APRA did not accept the invitation to participate in the next government. Villanueva remarked that "democracy implies differences of opinions," and that "opposition can be positive" so long as it is practiced with good faith and patriotism."

MORALES BERMUDEZ INTERVIEWED BY BOLIVIAN NEWSMEN

PA012133 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1616 GMT 31 May 80

[Interview with Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez conducted by unidentified Bolivian newsmen in Tacna--date not given]

[Text] [No dateline given]--[Question] Mr President, Bolivia is trying to solve the problem of its landlocked status. What is your country's position with regard to this problem?

[Answer] On Bolivia's problems? Well, in the first place, I must tell you that in all international meetings in which the Bolivian problem of an outlet to the sea has been presented, Peru has very emphatically stated its position. This does not apply only to those international meetings that, because of their scope, may on occasion fail to discuss problems of this type directly. In this regard, I wish to mention the very firm position of the countries which make up the Andean Group. On the various occasions on which the chiefs of state of the Andean Group countries have met, we have discussed this problem with great interest, with a great hope that there may be a way to make progress regarding this concern and this problem that deeply affects the Bolivian peoples' hearts and their development needs.

[Question] Mr President, what would you say are the specific actions taken by your government in these past 5 years on behalf of the Bolivian cause and what is the basis of its foreign policy with regard to the problem of Bolivia's landlocked status?

[Answer] Well, in the first place, I believe that the proposal made by Peru on request that dealt very directly with the Bolivian problem was a formula which--although in our opinion it did not totally meet the Bolivian requirements--did make a great opening for dialogue and the solution of the problem. It was the tripartite solution which Peru proposed directly through its Foreign Ministry. This proposal was not accepted by the Chilean Government. But we in Peru, the members of the armed forces revolutionary government, believed that the plan that Peru presented--and I repeat, in response to a direct request--could be a path to an opening and future negotiation. However, this proposal was not accepted by the Chilean Government, but it was a very important step taken by the Peruvian Government.

[Question] In any case, Mr President, do you believe that Peru identifies totally with Bolivia's maritime aspiration?

[Answer] I believe that Bolivia's hope for an outlet to the sea is a matter that has transcended the limits of Bolivian national sentiment. It goes much beyond that. In international organizations, this matter is no longer considered to be solely and exclusively a Bolivian problem and feeling, but rather something which touches upon the peaceful solutions that our continent must reach in order to dedicate ourselves with greater effort to the development of our peoples.

[Question] Mr President, the final question: In the last years of your presidential term you have shown a greater tendency toward freedom of expression in the country, which is demonstrated through the different magazines that criticize the government, at times very severely. Nevertheless, there remains the problem of newspapers with nationwide circulation. Have you anything new to say on the subject?

[Answer] In politics, everything has its time. At one more or less opportune moment, a proposal was made to the former owners for a community-type formula in which the workers would own 45 percent of the stock and the former owners 55 percent. This formula was proposed directly to the former owners. The formula was delayed and not accepted. A rather large number of the workers of the labor unions also spoke with me in an effort to find a solution like that one. Not all, but a very large number of the workers accepted that formula. That was what we would have considered an opportune time, but at present when only 2 months remain for the changeover from a de facto government to a government freely elected by the Peruvian people, we feel that it is neither prudent nor wise to discuss the problem at this time.

[Question] Mr President, do you not believe that the elected government could be faced with a serious problem in this area? Could the situation create social problems?

[Answer] I do not think so. What we believe is that to discuss matters of this type at this time could disrupt the peace that the country needs to permit the change of government to take place in a peaceful Peru. I believe the constitutional government elected by the people will later have all the legislative and executive instruments by which to reach the solution that is most advantageous for the country. Moreover, it will be a solution reached by a government elected by the people.

MARCH TO PROTEST RETURN OF NEWSPAPERS TO OWNERS

PY290310 Lima Radio America in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Lima--Press and union organizations announced here today that a march will be staged on the city streets to protest the proposed return of the newspapers to their previous owners. According to its organizers, the march will be designed to demand that the newspapers be turned over to the workers, as favored by some leftist press unions and labor organizations.

As is known, President-elect Belaunde Terry has proposed that the newspapers be returned to their previous owners, while preserving the workers' rights. Belaunde also expressed his hope that this problem would be solved by the military government.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES--Lima, 27 May (AFP)--Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva has stated that at present Peru's net foreign currency reserves amount to the record figure of $938 million and that gross foreign currency reserves amount to $1.696 billion. Minister Silva also said that the country's foreign debt adds up to $6.8 billion, not including $1.2 billion in short-term liabilities. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1103 GMT 27 May 80 PY]

PRESIDENT HERRERA SIGNS AMAZON COOPERATION TREATY

PA302326 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0340 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 29 May (EFE)--President Luis Herrera Campins has signed the law ratifying the Amazon Cooperation Treaty which was approved by the Senate on 4 May, the press reports today.

The treaty was signed in July 1978 by eight countries of the Amazon region--Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela. The object of this treaty is to establish cooperation to protect the environment in the Amazon region during its development, to which all signatory nations commit themselves. The eight countries emphasized in the document the importance of their respective regions and agreed to coordinate their development by making full use of the services and resources available in each country in the area. The treaty lists several proposals for exploitation of the Amazon's resources which take into consideration ecological criteria for its orderly development.

HERRERA, PORTUGUESE COMMERCE, TOURISM MINISTER MEET

PA301907 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2315 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 29 May (LATIN)--President Luis Herrera Campins today met with Basilio Horta, Portuguese minister of commerce and tourism, who is heading a delegation of government officials and private businessmen visiting Venezuela.

Venezuela's Development Minister Manuel Quijada, who attended the meeting held at the presidential palace, said "that was an exploratory meeting t consider the possibilities of reaching cooperation agreements between the two countries. Portugal has a lot to offer us in agricultural, irrigation and fishing techniques and above all it has skilled labor and its people are hard working," Quijada said.

HERRERA VIEWS ECONOMIC POLICIES; CABINET CHANGES COMING

PA020135 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2204 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 1 Jun (EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today harshly criticized economic groups "which have habitually exerted under influence on government policy."

Herrera Campins emphasized that his policy is not formulated by economic groups. "That is over with," he stressed in commenting on the adverse opinions of the opposition regarding his government.

He noted that his government has spoken clearly to the people, the businessmen and the workers on the need for an awareness to work to make enterprises profitable and increase the workers' productivity and the efficiency of the executives. He reiterated his wish to clear up the economic policy, setting it apart from the unreal situations surrounding it, which turned the state into a sort of "victim" of the inefficiencies of the businessmen.

In referring to a proposal made by the opposition, the Democratic Action Party [AD], concerning the tax reform, he said that the proposal contains certain difficulties. However, he said that he does not wish to get involved in an argument with AD leaders because he fears they are trying to win points for their internal struggles. In conclusion, the Venezuelan president announced that he will make Cabinet changes within the next few days.

FORTY-SIX PEASANTS KILLED IN CHIAPAS STATE HACIENDA

PA010355 Paris AFP in Spanish 0324 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Yajalon, Mexico, 31 May (AFP)--At least 46 Mexican peasants, members of the Worker's Socialist Party (PST), were shot to death early this morning by landowners in Chiapas State, in the southern part of the country along the border.

In a telephone interview, a Chiapas government official confirmed the news published today by newspapers in Mexico City, which say that the incident took place in the Hacienda Bolanchan, in the Indian region of Yajalon, located in the center of the state. In the past few days, PST peasants have occupied thousands of hectares in that area and have demanded the issuing of land possession titles.

According to initial reports here, the mass killing reportedly was ordered by some landowners affected by the invasion who also wanted to prevent the holding of a mass rally scheduled here for tomorrow by landless peasants.

Rafael Fernandez, member of the PST Central Control Commission has stated that this past week PST members have endured many abuses in Chiapas. Rafael Talamantes, head of the PST, met today with Chiapas State Governor Juan Sabines to state his rejection of the killing and to demand an investigation.

Meanwhile, Torilion Moscoso, mayor of Yajalon, has reported that it is expected that at least 5,000 peasants will be arriving to demand from the authorities a prompt issuing of land possession titles.

The people of the region have stated that hundreds of peasants have rallied in the mountains armed with machetes and pistols to plan the occupation of Yajalon and to seek revenge for the killing of their 46 comrades. This could happen this evening.

To prevent another clash, the zone is under strong vigilance. It was learned that the chief of the 39-a military zone, General Riviello, accompanied by the state attorney and a member of the Agrarian Reform Secretariat, were sent to the Hacienda Bolanchan as mediators.

The municipal authorities in Yajalon told INFORMEX during a telephone interview that PST members have already occupied the village of Chacoel and have set up barricades to prevent the entrance of the authorities.

Early this month, some 50,000 peasants who are members of the National Union of Agrarian Workers (UNTA), which has connections with the PST, peacefully and simultaneously occupied 150,000 hectares in 18 states in Mexico.

UNTA and PST leaders said that there was no other way to act, after all legal means had failed to have the land restored to their true owners: the peasants who work on it.

Casualties 'Grossly Exaggerated'

PA012357 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2119 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 1 Jun (LATIN)--Interior Secretary Enrique Olivares Santana revealed today that six people have died in confrontations between small owners and landless peasants in Chiapas State near the Guatemalan border.

Olivares Santana called grossly exaggerated the charges of the leftwing Socialist Workers Party (PST) that the clash yesterday resulted in 45 deaths and 15 serious injuries. The minister added that the government has undertaken an investigation into the incident.

Olivares Santana did not give other details on the confrontation but the PST has noted that it began when a group of owners threw about 100 peasants off of their land. Chiapas legal police confirmed that the clash occurred, although they said that the death toll "is still unknown."

CHURCH LEADERS DECRY MARXIST TENDENCIES IN NICARAGUA

PA302017 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0331 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Mexico City, 28 May (EFE)--In a communique published here today, the Archdiocese of Mexico charged that the Nicaraguan Government is moving toward a "regime of definite communist characteristics" influenced by Cuba.

According to the top hierarchy of the Mexican Catholic Church, the process is manifest in the creation of the popular militias, the literacy campaign--which is "full of Marxist ideology"--and in the planned nationalization of education.

The archdiocese attributed its information to a "group of observers in Central America," and states that the problem is also expressed in the "systematic" confiscation of the communications media and the "concentration of power in the hands of a few."

The Mexican Catholic hierarchy expressed the opinion that the speed of the absorption of Marxism in Nicaragua depends on the "diplomatic handling" of the problems of food, education, unemployment and lack of social welfare.

The note states that "there are signs of intent to discredit" the Catholic Church and religion, although it adds that "an open confrontation is being avoided" between the government and the Catholic hierarchy in Nicaragua.

Regarding the participation of priests in government--Miguel D'Escoto (foreign minister) and Fernando Cardenal (minister of education)--the communique recalls the communique in which the Nicaraguan Catholic hierarchy had asked them to withdraw from political activity. The "curtailment" of human rights in Nicaragua "is also cause for concern" for the Archdiocese of Mexico.

In conclusion, the document states that the top Catholic authorities in Nicaragua "would accept a socialism which respects human rights and which is, therefore, not totalitarian." The church "wishes to cooperate positively" for the benefit of the Nicaraguan people and feels it is "indispensable" that there should be a change in structures for the benefit of the poor.

SANDINIST COMMANDERS ARRIVE TO DISCUSS 'SLIGHT ERROR'

PA301718 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2313 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Three Sandinist commanders arrived in the country this afternoon to explain the situation that has resulted from the transfer of the remains of Cesar Augusto Lezcano. The delegation is headed by Commander Hugo Torres, army representative to the State Council, who was accompanied by Comdrs Oscar Montealegre and Leopoldo Rivas.

Hugo Torres, also known as Commander Uno during the takeover of the National Palace with Eden Pastora, made the following statements to this newscast:

[Begin recording] [Question] We would like to know the reason for your trip to Panama.

[Answer] Before discussing anything, we wish to send a fraternal revolutionary greeting on behalf of our people to the Panamanian people, their government and the companero newsmen. The reason for our trip is to explain a situation which we consider to have been artificially created and which is causing problems to our people and the family of a companero Panamanian martyr who gave his life for the liberation of Nicaragua, Companero Cesar Augusto Lezcano. He fell in El Naranjo precisely 1 year ago, 28 May 1979, during the final offensive that our nation carried out against the Somozist dictatorship with the support of the people of the world, and, in this case, with the firm, solid and decided support of the Panamanian people expressed through their combatants. We came exclusively to clear up this situation and ease the minds of the relatives of the companero, the Panamanian people and our people.

[Question] Regarding this, we would like to know if the units in charge of these international matters are abiding by orders of their superiors in the specific case of Companero Lezcano?

[Answer] We have within the Defense Ministry, and more specifically within the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS], a section in charge of exhuming and transferring the bodies of the companeros who feel in combat and who, for various reasons and because of the difficulties of the first few months after the victory, had not been transferred to their hometowns as they could be buried by their relatives. In this case, we followed the usual procedures in conformity with the reuglations of that section. That is, the remains were exhumed, prepared according to the international regulations for the shipment of bodies and transferred. We believe that a slight error might have been made in view of the fact that part of the transfer was not done in the best way. However, we believe that it was not enough reason to create a situation that probably would have bothered Lezcano. We believe that in the event of any disagreement with the procedure, the right thing would have been to [words indistinct]. We believe that this small difficulty has been used for counterrevolutionary propaganda by the most reactionary sectors of the U.S. Government in order to create uncertainty to discredit the revolution. [words indistinct]

[Question] Since there was some error in the final handling of Lezcano's remains, does this erase the blame of the persons in the EPS who should have handled this?

[Answer] We cannot talk of blame. We can speak of negligence by certain companeros who will be reprimanded and punished according to the disciplinary regulations of the army. We have only respect for the Panamanian people.

We have only affection and admiration for them. We do not harbor any hatred or resentment for our brother countries. We have affection, appreciation and fraternity for our friends.

[Question] Will this sentiment be conveyed to Lezcano's relatives?

[Answer] Of course. We will talk with them and clear up any doubts. We have brought all the specific details regarding this. We hope to find understanding in them. We believe there will not be any problems. [end recording]

MATUTINO Criticism

PA311442 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 30 May 80 pp 1-A, 4-A

[Editorial: "Irreverent and Ungrateful"]

[Text] By the time this editorial is published, three commanders--thus, without capital letters--will be giving at a news conference their stylized version (explaining without justifying) of the way in which Nicaragua sent to Panama the body of Cesar Augusto Lezcano, who fell there defending an objective which those Nicaraguans who are alive today did not believe in then, do not believe in now and apparently will never believe in.

They have come to discredit and accuse of subjectivity a press that is so free that it defended those who are alive today from Somoza, whom they still fear. They are just now beginning to survive, thanks to the sacrifice of Latin Americans such as Cesar Augusto Lezcano. [sentence as published]

They will claim that the truthful information published by this paper was motivated by an imperialist and pro-U.S. impulse. They dare say this, they, who are alive because they were cowardly, even though they know from Panama's recent history that Panama has stood up to the United States. And we confronted the huge U.S. power not only in connection with our own concerns but theirs as well. Because we, and among us, Cesar Augusto Lezcano, were on the side of Nicaragua when nobody was on its side, when not even the volcanos roared, let alone the souls of those men who later needed the help of the people of America, among them, unluckily, Cesar Augusto Lezcano.

They returned him to us badly. They turned his body into an unexplainable and unparalleled mockery that will not be forgiven. They wanted to offend us and that in fact is what they have done, and their offense will be remembered always, because they offended a dead Panamanian.

And tomorrow's horrified generations will wonder if it will be worth fighting here, there or anywhere else, if a Panamanian can come across Nicaragua's enormous ingratitude.

But today's men, today's press, that press which they, the ones who are alive because they did not fight, label pro-U.S., will continue to write the TRUTH, the same truth it wrote when today's braves were yesterday's crybabies, when they used to beg the world to liberate them from a man whom they (so many of them) did not dare overthrow. And in order to overthrow that man they had to appeal to real men, the type of men that Panama has more than enough to spare. Cesar Augusto Lezcano was one of them.

FORMER CHIRIQUI GUERRILLA INTERVIEWED

PA301735 [Editorial report] Panama City Televisora Nacional at 1200 GMT 30 May carries a 22-minute report compiled by Luz Maria Noli during 2 days in which she and other station reporters were allowed to talk to three guerrillas. One is an American and another is a Cuban who have been in prison for 7 and ½ months. The third is a Panamanian who took to the hills a second time with a group of youths to overthrow the Panamanian Government and who accompanied the reporters to the places where the guerrillas set up camps and placed bombs.

Fidel Jose Guerra Guerra, who calls himself Commander Furia, turned himself in to the authorities on 11 May, thus ending the last chapter of the plot to overthrow the government. Guerra tells the reporter that he was assigned the mission of taking to the hills, setting up camp and waiting for the other men who would bring weapons. He says he was ordered to set off a few bombs in Chiriqui Province after a few days so that people would become aware of their movement and cooperate with it. He says he was instructed not to fight National Guard troops except in cases of attack. He adds that he was ordered to treat National Guard troops as soldiers and in the event any of them surrendered, to turn them over to the Costa Rican authorities.

Guerra explains that from the outset, they had financial difficulties and therefore had no food. This is why he decided not to continue with the plan.

He explains that the plan consisted of attacks on the smaller garrisons in Chiriqui Province during the teachers' demonstrations on 9 October. He says Abraham Crocamo told him how many troops guarded the garrisons at Paso Canoa, Puerto Armuelles, Volcan, Boquete and Concepcion and how many men were to be assigned to attacking them. Guerra says that Crocamo had told him that after that, all of the forces would be used for a coordinated attack on the garrison in David, where they would be joined by several North Americans of the Hartman forces, who would help them take the garrison. After that, they would seize all the smaller garrisons of the province. Guerra said Crocamo had told him that it would be a matter of 48 hours before the capital capitulated since Chiriqui Province supplies the rest of the nation.

Luz Maria Noli then says that according to Jose Fidel Guerra and according to the authorities, others were to have participated in the plot. They were Abraham Crocamo, who lives in Venezuela, Manuel Nolin Vallarino, who is in Miami, Juan Carlos Voloj Pereira, now in Spain, Jose Antonio Chocho Jurado, now in Miami, Mayda Ester Arango, now in Venezuela, former National Guard officer Vicente Barletta, now free on bail, Carlos Young Adames, resident of Miami since the 1968 coup, Celso Feijoo, who is free on bail, Fernando and Jaime Rios and Evelio Ayala, now in prison, Leoncio Portocarrero, who is free on bail, Thomas Bleming and Wilfredo Bermudez, both of whom are in prison, Jose Fidel Guerra, who is free on his own recognizance, and Manuel Pitti, who is under arrest.

Guerra explains that to carry out the plan, Vallarino had told him that he had weapons which possibly weighed 2 tons, although Guerra never saw them. He said he had accompanied Alexis Beitia, who had been given $5,800 to be delivered to Abraham Crocamo to purchase two mortars. Guerra says that Crocamo told Vallarino he had the weapons, but that he had never seen them. He added that the day they left San Jose for the border, Crocamo had said he was not bringing the weapons, which would be brought later by the gringos.

Guerra said that when they arrived at the border, where they drew up the plan of attacks on the Province of Chiriqui, Barletta said that they had enough men and weapons, but that the men had not been gathered yet.

Upon being asked by Noli about the amount of weapons he had taken with him, Guerra replied that he could not describe them exactly since some of them were modern and he was not familiar with their names, but he mentioned two machineguns, one weapon he did not know well, two shotguns, two .38-caliber pistols, one .22 caliber pistol and eight or nine other weapons.

Luz Noli then comments that although Fidel believes a guerrilla movement may not prosper in Panama, he believes the Province of Chiriqui is an enemy of the communists and that, unless the communists are eliminated, something could happen again there. Guerra explains that he has not made an exhaustive investigation of the number of communists in Chiriqui, but that they are well paid and well coordinated.

Noli then notes that although he has taken to the hills on two occasions to overthrow the government through guerrilla action, Jose Fidel Guerra says he is not an enemy of the government. Guerra explains that the people of Chiriqui are wary of the government, especially those involved in the 1968 coup who look down on the people of Chiriqui.

Noli then says that Jose Fidel Guerra is now free on his word of honor, which he gave to the authorities when he decided to surrender and turn in his weapons to the authorities. He says that he wanted to make some sort of agreement with the authorities regarding his companions, all of whom are young.

He goes on to say that he is aware that he was deceived by the politicians, just like the last time, when they had been deceived by Dr Arnulfo Arias, who had promised to go to Costa Rica and from there, to go to Candela, from where he would advance with all his men. Guerra says that after making all the arrangements, Arias had left for the United States.

Guerra adds that this is also the way they were treated by Abraham Crocamo, Nolin Vallarino and Juan Carlos Voloj.

Jose Fidel Guerra concludes by saying all his comrades are under arrest, expressing the hope they will be released soon.

NATIONAL GUARD CHIEF OF STAFF ON SEPTEMBER ELECTION

PA302134 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The National Guard will respect the legality of the September elections for 10 provincial representatives to the legislature, Col Florencio Florez, National Guard chief of staff, has announced.

Colonel Florez said the National Guard is aware of what it is doing and of the Panamanian people's feelings, as Gen Omar Torrijos has stated. It seems as if the seminars for the National Guard members have had results and are an example for everyone. At the seminars, he added, some party members attended, and this is proof of the serious dialog the National Guard has always maintained [with them].

COSTA RICA

CARAZO TO LEAVE FOR EUROPE ON 7 JUNE

PA302146 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Details of President Rodrigo Carazo's itinerary when he goes to Europe at the end of next week are now final. He will leave at noon on 7 June for Mexico for a connection to Paris, where he will give the opening speech at the World Congress on Education for Disarmament at UNESCO headquarters.

He will meet President Giscard d'Estaing during his stop in Paris. President Carazo had planned to pay an official visit to Paris last May. He would have met with Giscard on that occasion to discuss matters of bilateral interest, particularly an increase in trade relations.

The Costa Rican president will also go to Brussels for contacts with the EEC. Some 2 weeks ago private business groups which met with the EEC suggested that President Carazo would be the most likely person to try to improve trade relations with the EEC.

Carazo is scheduled to return on 15 June.

CARLOS ARGUEDAS APPOINTED INTERIOR MINISTER

PA301506 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The Council of Government has appointed the new interior minister. Don Carlos Arguedas le Franc has been officially appointed new interior minister, a merger of the Security and Government ministries. A few days ago President Carazo announced that Arguedas would replace Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey who had resigned. The new minister will be officially sworn in in the next few days so he can start working on 1 June.

VISITS BY NORTH KOREAN OFFICIALS CAUSE SURPRISE

PA302244 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Visits by Korean communist groups in the past few days have drawn the attention of the authorities because Costa Rica has no relations with communist Korea.

Several North Korean Government officials arrived on 21 May and, after meeting with leftwing groups, they left the country, official sources reported.

Another group of North Korean Government officials arrived on 28 May and they are still here, it was confirmed today. With the aid of the leftwing groups, (Yon Ik-su), (Yi San-se) and (Kang Choe-ho) are holding meetings with Costa Rican student and communist party groups in a downtown hotel.

Government sources said they do not know the objective of the Korean communist mission. The Korean communist government officials will hold a news conference at the Legislative Assembly on Monday. The news conference will be called by the United Peoples Party bloc because the Koreans have contacted communist leaders Mario Devandas and Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli.

When President Carazo was asked about the Korean communist mission, he said that the government has no official knowledge of their stay in the country and it will not have any contact with them. He said the country has diplomatic and trade relations with South Korea and this position will be maintained throughout his term.

EL SALVADOR

MAJANO DEFENDS CURRENT GOVERNMENT POLICIES

Urges Enforcement of Law

PA310240 San Salvador El MUNDO in Spanish 29 May 80 p 2

[Text] The persons involved in an attempted coup d'etat were arraigned in a military court under procedures established by law, Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano told newsmen yesterday, when he was asked about the status of Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson.

"I am not referring to anyone in particular, not even to Major d'Aubuisson. He is only part of the situation. I am not worrying about him; our main concern is to break up this conspiracy that is going on," Colonel Majano said.

"Our judicial system is functioning and it is up to the judge to carry out the investigation and pass a verdict. In this case there is strong evidence that could lead to a surprising verdict," Colonel Majano added.

Newsmen asked him what mechanisms or measures the junta is implementing against right-wing terrorism. Colonel Majano told them: "The junta has to be firm. We must stop the supply of arms from abroad and prevent and eliminate any chance of it having repercussions within the government."

"We have to stop them and prosecute them," Colonel Majano said.

As to the extreme leftwing and its efforts to establish a government abroad, Colonel Majano said: "They are waging a struggle, a political war, in which they are also carrying out military actions. They are trying to get support for this not only in America but in Europe. The government is in a position to counteract their activities by making the changes that will prevent the state of despair among the people."

Regarding the military actions by the extreme leftwing, Colonel Majano said that the government must use every available means to stop it. "In the past few days the armed forces have been ordered to make their presence felt more in the countryside than in the cities," he added.

He repeated an appeal to the extremist groups "to set aside their actions which are hurting the country, because it makes no sense to make demands on behalf of peasants and innocent people who are being murdered, who supposedly are the ones to benefit from this process."

Favors 'Institutional Dialogue'

PA312227 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 31 May 80 pp 4, 35

[Excerpt] "Some would like us to move toward the extremes, but we have chosen a straight path toward the democratization of El Salvador." This statement was made yesterday by Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano during a news conference with international correspondents.

He added: "That is, we have chosen the best means to institutionalize social and political changes by strengthening a central basis for victory."

With this, Colonel Majano answered many questions he had been asked in the past few days. His answers, according to experts, clarify many attitudes that have been twisted--referring to operational changes within the junta.

A correspondent asked: Colonel Majano, what about the mysterious trip that some say you made to the United States and Guatemala some weeks ago?

"There was no mystery involved in our family trip. The mystery is in the mind of those who oppose me," he said.

The newsman then reminded Colonel Majano that in April there was a rumor about a "secret" trip, possibly for the objective of establishing contact with sectors of the extreme left.

"My professional training and my convictions do not allow me to establish this type of contact, but I do favor institutional dialogue with those sectors of the country that want to contribute to establish a new social order--to benefit the majority of the people of El Salvador and to allow room for an effective participation by all," Majano replied.

DUARTE CALLS FOR UNITED EFFORT FOR ECONOMY

PA010046 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 31 May 80 pp 5, 21

[Text] During a meeting with ANAES [National Association of Announcers of El Salvador], Jose Napoleon Duarte urged industrialists, workers and people in general to guide the economy of the state in a single direction with the government.

"The time is over when everybody goes his own way," the government junta member said. "Now let all of us go in the same direction if we want to save the country, because if we continue with the policy of watching only for our selfish interests, the situation will be further polarized and a civil war will come. This, of course, would bring an end to the productive process, to property and to the economic concept the country has had and still has," Duarte stated. "I am sure," he said, "that no one wants this for our country. So, why don't we unite to find a road with one direction that will allow us to solve problems, to march forward and secure this change that we believe is a revolution in the country?"

Duarte promised he would help as much as possible the factories that are operating and to find a solution to those that have been closed--causing 11,000 unemployed. Referring to the $50 million aid provided by the United States, Duarte said that this money has not arrived and will be slow in coming since it will be used for public works.

Duarte said: The only real aid we have now is the credits in dollars that I obtained during my trip to Venezuela. One credit package is for $15 million, which has been deposited in the Central Reserve Bank. This credit corresponds to loans that the IDB has approved for our country. This amount corresponds to the Venezuelan Investment Fund. [sentence as published] The second loan is a personal loan for $10 million without guarantees. It is provided by the president of Venezuela. This loan has an expiration period of 6 months, Duarte concluded.

CHAVEZ MENA: VIOLENCE DELAYING DEMOCRACY IN COUNTRY

PA291754 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0009 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Lima, 28 May (EFE)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said here today that a "very acute" climate of violence is keeping his country in a crisis and delaying the plans to lead it to a representative democracy. "Without tranquillity and social justice, it will be very difficult to find peace," he stressed.

He noted that the democratization of El Salvador depends more on the unfolding of events than on the will of the military junta that rules the country. He said the junta had issued several reforms aimed at changing an unjust social and economic structure but that violence is conspiring against the implementation of these measures.

The Salvadoran foreign minister and his Honduran colleague, Eliseo Perez Cadalso, arrived in Lima for a new round of talks with the Peruvian lawyer, Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, mediator in the bilateral conflict existing since 1969.

Chavez Mena said El Salvador and Honduras have achieved fundamental agreements on six of the seven matters under discussion.

The critical point is that which establishes the border limits. However, Chavez Mena said that "general agreements already exist" and that "the two sides are prepared" for a prompt agreement.

The Salvadoran foreign minister affirmed that the Salvadoran military junta grants liberty for the exchange of ideas and views but that it vigorously rejects any foreign intervention.

JUNTA'S NATIONAL PLAN SEEKS BOOST IN ECONOMY

PA302150 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 29 May 80 p 7

[Text] A "National Emergency Plan" that the revolutionary government junta announced Tuesday calls for a sum of 2.38 billion colones.

This amount equals $952 million. The plan covers diverse programs to be carried out in all municipalities in the country. The plan will be financed by "international banks and friendly governments." It is expected that the United States will promise $50 million in assistance.

News reports do not make reference to the time frame for the plan. Generally such plans have been drafted for a 5-year period. This would imply an annual investment of 476 million colones. Partially or overall, the investment could be a stimulus for reactivating the country's economy.

Communique Asks People's Support

PA301555 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 29 May 80 pp 42, 44

[Text] An appeal to the public workers of the country to support and participate in the revolutionary process to carry out the national emergency plan has been made by the revolutionary government junta in a communique which reads:

"The revolutionary Government of El Salvador has decided to exhort public workers of the country, both of centralized and autonomous organizations, and the Salvadoran people in general to support the revolutionary process in which we are living and participate in the great effort of carrying out the national emergency plan of 1980, which is aimed at reactivating the country's economy, generating employment, increasing production, and stabilizing prices.

"The appeal also urges the diverse sectors to participate in the national socioeconomic development plan which will follow the national emergency plan with long and short-term measures to restore to El Salvador its stability in keeping with a rational use of its resources and with a better distribution of income, in accordance with the guidelines of the proclamation of the armed forces on 15 October 1979 and its message to the Salvadoran people on 9 January 1980.

"Both actions are part of a revolutionary process of deep transformations in the social, political and economic structures, which will be the basis of a new society in which we may be able to live in harmony. To this effect, all of us must be adequately prepared to respond with the utmost responsibility to the challenge posed by this process of changes.

"Within this spirit of solidarity and participation, there are three large national objectives: the country's democratization, economic recovery, and the pacification of the republic.

"In this sense the revolutionary government, after a broad and exhaustive analysis, has reached the conclusion that raising wages at this moment, rather than contributing to halt inflation, would only accelerate it. If emergency measures are not taken, an economic disaster will ensue and extremist violence will resurge, miring the country in the worst chaos of its history.

"Therefore, and after the aforementioned analyses, it was determined that the current financial conditions of the state after the recently approved wage raises by the government do not permit continuing wage increases of public workers, not because there is not the will to do so, but because it is not economically feasible.

"The country cannot place itself in a situation where it lacks economic resources to fulfill its commitments. However, within a healthy policy of austerity in public spending and incentives for investment, it can control the inflationary spiral and the buying power of Salvadorans will remain at acceptable levels.

"It is important to understand this in order for this revolutionary process to be successful and for its benefits to reach the diverse sectors of the country. We must all make some sacrifice in the initial stage. At this time there are many of our fellow citizens who are unemployed. Those sectors who are demanding wage raises must realize that any decision that favors their demands would prevent the creation of new sources of employment and would imply leaving other Salvadorans without food or without means to make a living and to meet their most pressing demands.

"In this manner and with the other measures that the revolutionary government is taking in the face of the extremist aggression, the three objectives outlined above can be achieved. Therefore, it has been agreed to ask public workers and the people in general for understanding and to appeal to them to contribute with a positive attitude so that democracy can be institutionalized in the country, so that we can emerge from economic depression and can achieve the peace which we have waited for so long."

GUATEMALA

OFFICIAL SOURCES DENY EXISTENCE OF MERCENARY CAMPS

PA291843 Guatemala City LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 22 May 80 p 14

[Text] It was officially denied yesterday that there are camps in Guatemala to train mercenaries to destabilize the Nicaraguan junta as was charged by members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and reported in a news dispatch from Washington.

Statements on this are attributed to labor leader Miguel Albizurez who said in Washington D.C. that "Guatemala is the center of counterrevolution in Central America."

According to the dispatch, Albizurez also charged that an understanding exists between the Guatemalan and Salvadoran military authorities on the existence of camps to train mercenaries in Guatemalan territory in order to act in the countries in question. The goal of these mercenaries is to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government.

The Official Explanation

Reliable sources told this newspaper that these statements by a member of the clandestine and subversive patriotic front for liberation are completely false.

It was said that this subversive organization is seeking the support of certain entities and governments by using reasons which are groundless and false.

The Guatemalan Army respects the laws of the country as well as international agreements. It was added that the president of the republic, who is the general commander of the armed forces, has repeatedly stated that he respects the nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries.

Therefore, the establishment of camps to train mercenaries to attack the sovereignty and government of brother countries will never be permitted in Guatemala.

ARMED ORPA GROUP SEIZES TOWN, HOLDS RALLY

PA290210 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Approximately 150 armed men seized the town of Santiago Atitlan, in Solola Department, for 30 minutes and held a rally in the square.

They were dressed in olive drab uniforms and identified as members of the Leftist Armed Peoples Organization. Previously, the telegraph lines were cut. The fate of the police officers in charge of the detachment in this town, who are very few, is unknown.

UNIVERSITY RECTOR SAYS SCHOOL OVERRUN BY VIOLENCE

PA301927 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The rector of San Carlos University, Saul Osorio, at a news conference in Mexico City today said that the university is plagued by the worst wave of violence in its history.

Osorio in his statements to national and international reporters in Mexico reviewed the various political aspects of the Guatemalan Government and offered statistical information processed by the state university as evidence of the social injustices in Guatemala.

The San Carlos University rector also referred to the flight of capital, estimated this year at 150 million [presumably quetzales], according to officials of the Bank of Guatemala.

TAIWAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

PA310328 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpt] The foreign ministries of Guatemala and of the Republic of China have issued a joint communique at the end of the visit to Guatemala by Chu Fu-sung, Republic of China foreign affairs minister.

The joint communique expresses the two countries' sincere respect for international law, human freedom and mankind's dignity. It also says all peace-loving nations must cooperate to end violence and to guarantee social progress and security in today's free world. It mentions economic and technological cooperation between the two countries in agriculture, fisheries and industry.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON NATIONAL CONCERNS

PA302219 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 May 80

["Direct Line" program with Commander Daniel Ortega--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Now that we are threatened with an invasion across the Honduran border, we want to know what our role should be at this time. We are anxious to go into action.

[Answer] The role of the popular militias of the Nicaraguan people is, in the first place, to strive to maintain peace in our country. To maintain peace means to be prepared to defend this peace which the revolution won with so much blood, because it is being threatened by counterrevolutionary sectors, Somozists and those promoted by national and international reactionaries who, among other things, attack the literacy brigade teachers.

What we have to do is to remain very calm, be very patient. But above all we must be very vigilant and active to confront those who would threaten the peace of our revolution.

[Question] I am Francisco Valle Lopez and live in Monzenor Lezcano District. I want to ask you if you agree that the death penalty should be applied in our country and especially to which persons it should apply, since it was said that any counterrevolutionary coming from abroad was going to be executed immediately upon capture. Why don't you do this with the murderer of our brother Georgino Andrade?

[Answer] Our revolution and the Sandinist Front National Directorate have on several occasions said that we do not favor the death penalty. We believe that the death penalty will not halt the murderers, nor the counterrevolution. It is the people's ability to organize and to defend itself and watch over the enemies of the revolution that will really put an end to these criminals and murderers.

[Question] I am Socorro Sobalbarro and want to know w[illegible] the lands which belonged to Somoza have not been distributed among the peasants s[illegible]ey can work it with their respective land titles.

[Answer] The lands which belonged to Somoza now belong not only to the peasants but also to the workers and the people who live in misery and cannot emerge from it. The lands are serving the Nicaraguan people. It is not a matter of dividing the land and giving every peasant a little bit, because this will not solve the problem of better exploiting the land. We must find the means to exploit land in an organized manner, joining efforts so this land can produce more. If we parcel out the land, we would have to obtain a tractor for every piece of land. Just imagine what it would mean to send technicians to teach every peasant how to farm better. This would mean sending a technician to every farmer.

This would hamper production and delay it. This is why we strive so that the peasants who have a bit of land form cooperatives and jointly exploit their land better. They can obtain a tractor for 50 manzanas of land and cultivate it better and obtain greater production. They can get fertilizers and distribute profits among themselves according to the amount of land owned by each.

[Question] Juan Cortez Narvaez from Managua. Who do you believe harms the revolution more, the extreme left groups or the groups led by Alfonso Robelo and, if Robelo's group does more harm, why hasn't he been arrested?

[Answer] I would say your concern is valid. But we have to say that the extreme left groups do as much damage as the extreme right. Both groups harm the revolution equally because they threaten national unity, sow division, lies and slander, deceive some sectors and play the game of the revolution's enemies. So one is as bad as the other.

Now you asked me why Robelo has not been imprisoned. In our country we guarantee political pluralism and any citizen can say what he pleases, but when these citizens break the laws and attack the revolution, then we must apply the laws, and if we have to imprison the person then we will do so. So Mr Robelo's attitude at this time must be seen as a mistaken political, divisionist and harmful attitude for the revolution and he must be careful not to break the laws of the revolution and not attack the revolution in order to insure that he will not be imprisoned.

I think that this revolution is compelled to give everyone a chance to recant. Everyone can change his mind, but he must do so honestly and if not the people will leave him aside, because the people cannot be deceived.

[Question] I am Lorenzo Manzanares, from Rivas. What mechanisms do you use to make certain that most of the Nicaraguan people agree with your decisions of increasing the nation's armed forces to levels unprecedented in our history?

[Answer] The answer to this is given by the people themselves. First, we must clarify the following: You speak of increasing the armed forces to unprecedented levels. If we go back to our historic events, we will see that in times of Liberals and Conservatives, both forced the workers and peasants to arm themselves and kill each other in defense of their interests and privileges. The Conservative and Liberal armies, made up of the Nicaraguan people, divided the nation in two groups which fought against each other while the leaders shook hands and awaited the moment to continue in power and divide the wealth of the country among themselves.

Therefore, our history shows that it is not unprecendented to strengthen our armed forces. What is unprecedented, however, is the fact that for the first time in our country, we find a truly popular armed forces, made up of the people, and not to confront each other, but to defend themselves from foreign aggression, from the counterrevolution.

Thus, we cannot speak of it being unprecedented. Now the people are showing that they agree with the need to defend themselves. In fact, our armed forces as a regular force are small in numbers. We have, however, that great force of the people who fought against the Somozist dictatorship and who now are part of the Sandinist militias and who are determined to pick up a rifle whenever necessary.

We consider that it is more important for the people to engage in work to increase our production than to become a part of a regular force. That is why we are opposed to creating a large regular force, and it is not true that we have a large force in the country.

[Question] I am Ivan Garcia Mercada. of San Vicente, Diriamba. What do you think of El Chiguin and the former Somozist guards? Is it true that they are in Honduras?

[Answer] Well, I think the same about Chiguin that the rest of the people think--that he is a criminal and a coward who was always ready to massacre the people. We know he continues conspiring and is engaged in counterrevolutionary activities, trying to recruit men and, naturally, he has the support of the enemies of our country, the United States, a friend of Somoza and a supporter of El Chiguin.

In Guatemala, there are also elements friendly to Somoza and El Chiguin just as in El Salvador and other parts of Central America. They have friends in Central America because of their business connections with people in the area who were just as bad as they are.

All that, however, does not bother us, because we know a revolution must face conspiracies and attempts. We may be shot at anytime, but that should not alarm anybody because here in Nicaragua, it is the people and not one man or a group of men who will defend the revolution and guarantee its progress.

[Question] My name is Julio Lopez Ortega. I live in the Santa Rosa neighborhood. Companero Daniel, my question is: I understand Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercada was called upon to be a member of the government junta as a representative of the Group of 12, and Companero Moises Hassan was a representative of the United People's Movement [MPU]. Since the two movements are no longer representative, why--since neither Ramirez nor Hassan ever spoke of being Sandinists--do they now speak of Sandinism and why do they remain in the government junta?

[Answer] It is best to begin by explaining the following: Both Companeros Sergio Ramirez and Moises Hassan are Sandinists, and not just recent ones. They have been Sandinists for a long time, for a much longer time than many Nicaraguans who became Sandinists on 19 July.

For your information, Companero Sergio Ramirez is a Nicaraguan who, in the last decade, has become most versed on the life of Sandino and Sandinism. He has written several books and he did not do so after 19 July. He wrote them many years ago.

As far as Companero Moises Hassan is concerned, it goes without saying that he is a Sandinist. He is the leader of the MPU and a representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] within that movement. He was representing not another party, but rather the FSLN in the MPU.

[Question] Good evening, Companero Daniel Ortega. This is Anibal Ocampo of Monsenor Lezcano neighborhood. My question is: If the defeated Somozists launch an invasion of Nicaragua, what weapons would the army use to arm the people to enable them to defend themselves against this aggression?

[Answer] Companero Ocampo, I wish to tell you the following: Our people have been characterized by our ability to defeat our enemies practically barehanded. No matter what form a counterrevolutionary invasion takes, we will defeat it, not because we have a powerful Sandinist Army--and our army is really powerful--but because we have a people who are powerful and have determination and vigor.

And as far as the rifles are concerned, they will appear and we are going to [does not complete sentence] We will chase them away. We will do this with stones, with clubs, with knives--we are going to do it somehow. But you can be certain, companero, that if they were unable to beat us, if they were unable to defeat us when we had a lesser means of defending ourselves, we now have more equipment and more organization for defense. It is impossible for us to be defeated and a form of madness for them to take action against our people.

[Question] I am Mr Bustamante from Masaya. My question is: To what degree were the statements of prisoners captured on the Honduran border accepted and what position will be adopted by our revolutionary government regarding these statements?

[Answer] [passage indistinct] These men, inspired by corruption, by money, by their own criminal attitudes, want to harm our people. They are full of hatred and wish to harm our people. Therefore, when such people make statements with the complicity of others, including persons identified as members of the Honduran armed forces, we are obliged to demand that the Honduran Government control them.

We believe that the position of the Honduran Government is not one of aggression toward the Nicaraguan people and government. I do not believe that the Hondurans, at the government level, want to attack our people or our revolution. The Honduran people do not want to attack either. The Honduran people feel solidarity toward the Nicaraguan people because they identify with the Nicaraguan people. They helped the Nicaraguan people to defeat the Somoza dictatorship.

Therefore, who are the ones who are conspiring against us? Well, there are some military personnel and some civilians who are outside the control of the Honduran authorities and who were friends of Somoza, the Somozists and the criminal guard and are now conspiring with them. They are seeking to attack our revolution and have decided to first attack our literacy campaigners.

What I can tell you is that we are doing all that is humanly possible to see that our defenses are good in order that we may successfully defeat the aggressor with the support of the people and the determination of our army and our police force and thereby end this kind of activity with the vigor that the situation requires, with all the necessary vigor.

This is Orlando Ortega from Matagalpa. Good evening, Companero Ortega. I would like your opinion on the following: I am aware of what the (?Yankees) have done to us for many years. But I also know that Sandino would have been against any imperialist--whether Yankee or Russian. My question is: Why do you not attack the Russian intervention in Afghanistan, since that is a case of a people who are struggling against slavery?

[Answer] We have to concern ourselves, first of all, with the enemies that have traditionally attacked us, those who supported Somoza and the criminal guard, which was the United States, through a mistaken and aggressive policy of violation. And why did they do this? They did it to sack our people. They did it to sack our wealth. They did it to harm our economy, to dominate us and to exploit us in order to enrich themselves.

When we attack imperialism, we are attacking an attitude which represents invasion, and not only invasion, but also an attempt to steal from those people, to attack those people. This is what the United States has done to our country.

We know perfectly well that the U.S. people are against these arbitrary actions, against that policy. And whenever the United States has attacked a country in Latin America and other parts of the world, the U.S. people have protested and have expressed their opinion.

There are people who see the USSR as an enemy. They see the USSR as an aggressor and they want to make comparisons which cannot be made. They want [words indistinct] with anti-communist slogans against the presence of the USSR in our country. We very often forget that the enemy is on the other side. We forget that it is only now that the USSR has established relations with Nicaragua. It has relations with Nicaragua for the first time in history.

What Nicaragua knows of the USSR is that when we were fighting against Somoza, the USSR was supporting the Nicaraguan people. That is what the Nicaraguan people know of the USSR. We know nothing of aggressions or anything of the sort.

And now we have relations with the Soviets and they are seeking ways to help us as well as ways to have other countries in the world help us. They are seeking ways to have the United States pay us for the great harm that they have done us, because [words indistinct] they are simply paying for the harm they did to us by sending us a Somoza and leaving a criminal National Guard [words indistinct]. One must note that this is a historic debt that the U.S. Government owes to the Nicaraguan people.

They are haggling with us over loans which we will have to repay later. We are obliged to defend ourselves.

ORTEGA, HASSAN PARTICIPATE IN LOCAL RALLY

PA0104153 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0030 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Rivas, Nicaragua, 31 May (ACAN-EFE)--Daniel Ortega, member of the government junta of Nicaragua, said here today that the "communist" charge against the Nicaraguan popular revolution "is a fable that reflects the fears of those who still are not aware of the goals that move the revolution."

Commander Ortega and Moises Hassan, his companero in the junta, participated in this southern Nicaraguan city in a mass rally to install the new 5-member junta of reconstruction of Rivas.

The revolutionary leader emphasized that "this is not a communist revolution and it does not persecute the church or those who believe in God, as the enemies of the revolution claim." He stated: "The Nicaraguan revolution is on the side of the God of the poor, the God of the oppressed, the God of the peasants, workers, and of the exploited. The Nicaraguan revolution is not with the Christian who believes in God only to oppress and exploit his fellow human beings. We persecute that kind of God here."

Ortega said later that the Sandinist revolution is on the side of the storeowners, ranchers and all Nicaraguan businessmen who act honestly and within the laws of the revolution. "That way all of us will be true brothers. Only that way will there be no hatred or violence in this country," Ortega noted.

These statements have been considered as an answer to the communique made public today in a Managua daily in which the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) urges the government leaders to "abstain in public speeches from preaching hatred and violence against honest citizens in this country."

The commander of the revolution also called on priests to be consistent with their Christian mission on behalf of the workers and gave as an example Gaspar Garcia Laviana, a Spanish priest who died in Rivas while struggling for the liberation of the humble people of Nicaragua. "There are many priests here," he noted, "who are nostalgic for the Somozism that gave them privileges and in whose army they even had ranking military positions. Those priests defile the memory of Christ as well as their cassocks."

Moises Hassan then spoke and said that the Nicaraguan revolution has committed errors and noted that what it needs is sincere and constructive criticism to correct them.

This type of criticism, like the loving criticism of a father for his child, is what we want. Here we are rectifying the situation. When the municipal junta of this city was integrated, it did not have popular support and since it is the people who give the orders, we are making changes. We will do this whenever it is necessary," Hassan stated.

Hassan concluded by stating that if the revolution is accused of being communist for initiating a literacy campaign to benefit the Nicaraguan illiterates--who represent more than half of the population--and for improving the living conditions of the people, "then this revolution is communist."

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES DECREE ON IMMUNITY

PA300408 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpts] The State Council session that began yesterday and which, because of time, had to recess around 1900, concluded a few minutes ago. Today's session began at 0830 and concluded a few minutes ago after issuing a number of important laws and decrees.

One of them decrees the immunity of revolutionary government officials and State Council members. The bill did not obtain the approval of Central of Labor Action and Unity [CAUS] Representative Manuel Perez Estrada, but it did obtain the support of most of the other members. Here then, is the decree approved today by the State Council on the immunity of government officials. [Begin recording] Exercising its powers, the Nicaraguan national reconstruction government junta decrees:

Article 1. Immunity is granted to the members of the national reconstruction government junta, State Council representatives, Supreme Court of Justice magistrates, ministers and deputy ministers and directors of autonomous institutions. These officials cannot be made the object of any judicial or pre-judicial action at justice tribunals while they hold office.

Article 2. Armed forces members can only be referred to common tribunals when so decided by the military judge advocate's office, after it investigates each individual case.

Article 3. In the case of officials who enjoy immunity in accordance with article No 1 of this decree but who are not members of the national reconstruction government junta, persons who consider themselves affected by their actions, be these private or public, may (?present) their complaints to the national reconstruction government junta.

Article 4. When deemed appropriate, the national reconstruction government junta will notify the State Council of the complaint filed against any of the officials mentioned in the above article. In such cases, if, in continuing to deal with the complaint, the State Council finds reasons enough to bring an action against that official, it will be empowered to order that he be tried by the common courts.

Article 5. This decree will go into effect at the moment of its publication in any mass communication medium, without detriment to its subsequent publication in the official gazette. [end recording]

The State Council president then asked that article 4 be made to state that state officials will be able to waive their immunity whenever they deem this suitable and that they may then be subjected to trial.

In the course of the debates, CAUS leader Companero Manuel Perez Estrada voiced his opposition to a decree on immunity, alleging that in a democratic state such as ours there should be no privileges for anyone.

To this, Commander Bayardo Arce replied: [begin recording] This bill was discussed earlier and we took into account some of the views stated by Companero Perez Estrada, but we did not tackle the problem in as simple a manner as apparently the organization he represents did. We think the government junta is submitting a bill on immunity, not one on impunity. In other words, what it is establishing here is a mechanism to prevent abuses on account of the flexibility of juridical procedures aimed at harassing public officials who because of their important responsibilities could not attend to these judicial harassments without neglecting the responsibilities assigned to them. But at no time should this lead to impunity for the crimes, failures and mistakes that might be committed by any public official.

A procedure is precisely established through which any public official who violates the law (?could be) prosecuted. I repeat, we are trying to prevent abuses on account of the flexibility of juridical procedures.

We can see this, for instance, in cases where certain people--with ill intentions on some occasions, because of ignorance in other cases, or for political reasons in still other instances--might begin harassing some public official, accusing him of anything in court--be it labor problems with a maid, or problems dealing with slander or insult, a traffic accident or a provocation in some place of entertainment, not to mention problems connected with the said official's performance in office. [end recording]

We must add that in accordance with this decree's contents, it has already gone into effect, since it establishes that it will go into effect the moment it is published in any communications media.

Dr Plutarco Anduray Palma had asked that appeals courts magistrates be granted immunity also, but the Council rejected this request.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PA012312 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2158 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 1 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr arrived here today for a 2-day visit to the country. He was met at the airport by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman. The foreign minister, who arrived with his wife and a team of advisers, plans to meet with the top Nicaraguan officials.

A wide-ranging Austrian cooperation program is planned for Nicaragua. It has been stressed that the Austrian aid may be granted in the area of technical assistance for oil research in Nicaragua.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH LAOS ESTABLISHED--The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reported yesterday that in order to strengthen friendly relations and cooperation, the Laos People's Democratic Republic and the Sandinist revolutionary government in Nicaragua have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the embassy level. The officials documents formalizing these relations were signed today at the UN Headquarters in New York by Ambassador Boun-om Southichak and Victor Hugo Tinoco. To date Nicaragua has diplomatic relations with 40 countries while the Somozist regime never had relations with more than 30 countries. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 May 80 PA]

BAD WEATHER CURTAILS MARIEL DEPARTURES 29 MAY

FL301649 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] News from Mariel: 473 antisocials left Mariel yesterday for the United States. Because of bad weather, others were unable to leave from early in the morning on. A safe Mariel-Florida passage is a matter of prestige to us. At the time GRANMA went to press [30 May], 347 boats were in port. One boat arrived from the United States yesterday.

Total of 90,000 Departures

PA301953 Paris AFP in English 1849 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Havana, May 30 (AFP)--A total of 90,000 Cuban refugees have made the sea crossing from Mariel to Florida since the Freedom Flotilla began April 21, the Havana newspaper GRANMA reported today.

Small craft that had been anchored at Mariel for several weeks continue to unload 2,000 to 5,000 Cubans at Florida ports each day. They make the crossing despite the order by American authorities on 14 May forbidding further transportation of refugees, and despite the risk of seizure of their boats by the U.S. Coast Guard. A storm yesterday prevented the departure of three boats at Mariel with 473 passengers aboard.

At present, 347 craft capable of transporting 30,000 refugees are waiting at the Cuban port. They would bring to 120,000 the number of refugees who have made the crossing on boats chartered primarily by Cuban residents of the United States, without official approval from Washington.

Departures 30 May Total 5,203

FL311243 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] In its column "News from Mariel," the daily GRANMA, official organ of the PCC Central Committee, reports that yesterday 5,203 antisocials left the port for the United States. At the time GRANMA went to press, 262 boats from Florida remained in the port. One boat arrived from the United States yesterday.

REPORTAGE ON GDR'S ERICH HONECKER'S VISIT

LD301956 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1704 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Havana (ADN correspondent)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the [PCC] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Cuban Republic, met on Friday for a further friendly meeting. Honecker, at the head of a party and state delegation, has been in Cuba since Tuesday on an official friendship visit.

During the extensive exchange of opinions, the two sides briefed each other on the great achievements of the workers of the GDR and Cuba in the successful development of socialism in the two countries and on preparations for the 10th SED Congress and the 2d PCC Congress.

Proceeding from a thorough assessment of the achievements in bilateral relations, Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro discussed the main directions for further friendly cooperation between the two parties and states.

Also discussed by the two statesmen were topical questions of safeguarding peace, especially in the Caribbean area and on the European Continent. Also today, members of the GDR party and state delegation met their Cuban counterparts for friendly talks.

Arrival on Isle of Pines

FL311333 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1323 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Attention: Radio Reloj reporting. Exactly at 0905 hours today Erich Honecker, secretary general of Germany's Socialist Unity Party, arrived at the docks of Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, accompanied by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. The GDR and Cuban leaders walked down the ramp from a vessel and, as they set their feet on the ground, thousands of persons gathered there began chanting slogans hailing the friendship between the Cuban and German peoples.

Friendship, Cooperation Treaty

LD010744 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0013 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Havana--(ADN correspondent) The GDR and Cuba on Saturday evening concluded a treaty of friendship and cooperation. The document was signed by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, and the first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, Fidel Castro, in Havana. The friendship treaty lays down the basic guidelines of fraternal cooperation between the two states and ushers in a new stage of relations. The ceremony was attended by the delegations of the two states and other members of the Cuban party and state leadership.

After Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro had signed the German and Spanish texts of the treaty, they exchanged document portfolios, embraced and congratulated one another on the joint work.

Earlier, a long-term program on scientific-technical cooperation for the period 1981-1985 and an agreement on cooperation in the field of health systems were agreed upon. Deputy Council of Ministers Chairman Gerhard Weiss and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer signed for the GDR, and for Cuba Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Carlos Rafael Rodriguez Rodriguez and Minister of Public Health Dr Sergio del Valle signed.

End of Official Visit

LD011537 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1422 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Havana--By ADN correspondent--The GDR party and state delegation was given a cordial farewell here Sunday morning after a 6-day official friendship visit to the Republic of Cuba. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, said goodbye to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, with a fraternal embrace and a firm handshake.

Present at the farewell were the members of the Cuban negotiating delegation and other representatives of the party and state leadership of the host country. In a press statement, Erich Honecker expressed fraternal thanks to the leadership and the people of Cuba for the friendly reception in their beautiful country.

A military ceremony was held in Erich Honecker's honor at the Jose Marti International Airport.

Accompanied by Fidel Castro, he inspected the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces' formation of honor and bowed to the Cuban and GDR national flags as the two countries' national anthems were played. Delegations of Havana workers and young people again expressed their solidarity with the GDR with shouts of "viva" to the two party and state leaders, the peoples' friendship and proletarian internationalism.

After the cordial airport sendoff, the delegation set off for home. It is expected back in Berlin on Monday morning. On flying out of Havana, Erich Honecker made the following press statement:

Behind us are eventful and moving days. Our visit was very successful. It became a demonstration of the unity and cohesion of our two countries and helped consolidate further their steadfast fraternal alliance. The agreements we have reached open up a new chapter in relations between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba. With the treaty on friendship and cooperation we have created a stable, long-term basis for developing cooperation multilaterally.

We had cordial and comradely talks with our highly esteemed friend and Comrade Fidel Castro as well as with the other respresentatives of the Cuban party and state leadership. They offered the opportunity for an extremely constructive and fruitful exchange of views. Its main feature was the indomitable will, shoulder to shoulder with the USSR, the other states of the socialist community and all progressive forces in the world to consistently support the common ideals of peace and socialism and to counter even more effectively the efforts made by imperialism which threaten peace.

On the many stops during our trip through this magnificent country we were able to see for ourselves the important achievements of the Cuban revolution. Again and again we were impressed by the splendid people of Cuba, who are working with revolutionary zeal, fighting spirit and fearlessness to realize the decision of the First Party Congress and to prepare for the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. We wish our Cuban comrades and friends, all the workers of Cuba, great success in this.

During all our talks, we were aware of the Cuban people's genuine feelings of friendship for the GDR. We regard the atmosphere of trust and solidarity between our peoples as a valuable asset which should be augmented. The Cuban Republic can be assured that the GDR will continue in the future to stand firmly by its side in every situation. I would like to thank Comrade Fidel Castro and the other Cuban comrades wholeheartedly on behalf of the GDR delegation for the pleasant and very useful visit, for the great hospitality shown to us. Until we meet again in the GDR!

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROPOSES NONALIGNED MINISTERIAL MEETING

FL302334 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] A spokesman of the Cuban Foreign Ministry has announced that our country, as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement, has initiated a process of consultations with members of the movement aimed at examining the feasibility of convoking an extraordinary plenary ministerial conference next June. In connection with the objectives of this meeting, which would be held in Havana, the spokesman reported that the participants could examine the evolution of the international situation as a whole, including both political and economic aspects, to promote peace and detente, which lately have been adversely affected by the intensification of several conflicts and the emergence of other focuses of tension. In this respect, the participants could try to find practical measures directed at negotiated and peaceful solutions.

The spokesman explained that the contents of the meeting's agenda and its date would be decided through consultations and the preparatory mechanisms existing in the movement.

VARIOUS U.S. ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUE VISIT

PA291348 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] A U.S. delegation made up of representatives from various progressive organizations of that country visited the office of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples (ICAP) here in Havana.

Jorge Gallardo, ICAP's vice president, welcomed the group which includes, among other organizations, the U.S. Communist Party, the Venceremos Brigade, the Antonio Maceo Brigade, the House of the Americas of New York, the National Bar Association, the National Conference of Black Lawyers, the Center of Human Resources, the Center of Cuban Studies and the magazine BLACK SCHOLAR, as well as a representative of Puerto Rico's Socialist Party in the United States.

Statement of Support

PA291349 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The meeting being held in Havana by representatives of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples and representatives of several organizations that in the United States support our country and demand an end to the criminal economic blockade and the spy flights as well as the return of the territory occupied by the Guantanamo Naval Base, still continues.

The U.S. delegates stated that the Movement of Solidarity with Cuba will continue to grow and noted their satisfaction with the role that U.S. democratic and progressive forces have played in maintaining friendship between the two people and with the achievements of the Cuban revolution.

They also commented on the present crisis of U.S. society and on the anticommunist and reactionary policy and the militarism that characterizes the Government of the United States.

Meeting Ends

FL311231 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples [ICAP] has hosted a meeting with the members of the conference of U.S. activists against Cuba's blockade. The 5-day conference ended its work after examining the forms in which the American people may express their disagreement with the hostile policy followed by Yankee administrations against the Cuban revolution. The participants also expressed their opposition to the blockade imposed by the United States upon Cuba, the surveillance flights and the illegal occupation of our territory in Guantanamo.

Prof (Joneta Cole) spoke on behalf of the U.S. activists. She said they would undertake an active campaign against the blockade. It will not be easy but, doubtlessly, we will win, the American intellectual stressed. For his part, ICAP President Rene Rodriguez Curz noted in his closing remarks that the blockade policy against our country is also directed at isolating the American people themselves.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TRANSPORTATION WORKERS STRIKE, PROTEST

Street Demonstrations

PA292229 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2144 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 29 May (EFE)--The northern area of Santo Domingo today has been the scene of a series of disturbances provoked by a 54-cent increase in the price of a gallon of gasoline. Early this afternoon workers of different transportation unions took to the streets to protest against the gasoline price increase by burning tires and throwing rocks at the few private cars which dared to enter this part of the city.

Mixed army and police patrols threw tear gas and fired their rifles into the air; the demonstrators countered by throwing rocks. Many demonstrators were arrested and others had to be hospitalized. Later in the afternoon the incidents increased in the Nicolas de Ovando and Albert Thomas streets and the police reacted more forcefully against the demonstrators.

At the Francisco del Rosario Sanchez Bridge, on 17th Street of the Espaillat Extension, the armed forces were reinforced with two armored cars which were firing as they advanced. Shooting has also been heard coming from the demonstrators.

A total of 10 children ranging in ages from 9 to 14 years are among those arrested for throwing stones at the police.

Antonio Perez, secretary general of the Association of Unionized Drivers of the National District, said in the midst of the shooting that the public transportation strike in Santo Domingo will be indefinite until the government decreases the price of gasoline to $2.25 instead of $2.39 [as received] as it was being sold today.

The rest of the city is quiet. Private and government cars are circulating peacefully but no public transportation vehicles can be seen anywhere. Many employees were sent home early due to the lack of transportation and it is believed that if the strike continues tomorrow it could indirectly paralyze commerce and private and government offices.

Meanwhile, the clashes in the northern sector of Santo Domingo between the armed forces and demonstrators in the northern sector of the capital are now at their peak while the rest of the city is quiet, although streets and avenues are being patrolled by soldiers dressed in combat uniforms and armed with rifles.

Strike, Violence Renewed

PA310112 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2308 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 30 May (EFE)--The urban transport strike was renewed this morning in this capital with gunshots, rock-throwing and tear gas. Apparently everything had been solved and this morning at 0600 taxi drivers returned to work following statements from their leaders, according to whom they had reached an understanding with President Antonio Guzman, but the strike has been reinitiated today with more intensity than yesterday.

The National Palace issued a note denying that President Antonio Guzman has reached any agreement with the labor leaders. This denial provoked an emergency meeting of the Association of Unionized Drivers of the National District, whose leader, Antonio Perez, called for the renewal of the strike. Perez said before returning to the streets that the strike will be maintained until President Guzman orders the payment of the 3-months overdue subsidy of $100 per month owed to each of the taxi drivers.

The drivers also demand that the government buys their vehicles and then to rent those vehicles to them for $5 a day. The drivers' union also called for a housing construction program for taxi drivers.

Yesterday's clash between strikers and military elements left a toll of five persons wounded and many others injured by rocks and beatings. More than 100 persons were arrested.

Disturbances Continue; Communists Arrested

PA312106 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1601 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 31 May (EFE)--Today was the 3d day of the urban transportation strike by drivers' groups to protest the gasoline price hike. The strike so far has left a toll of eight injured and four persons with third and fourth-degree burns.

The injured include minors and two soldiers. They were hurt during the past 2 days of clashes between demonstrators and police, while the four burn victims are the results of a terrorist action last night when several unidentified individuals stopped a bus full of people and without saying a word hurled a molotov cocktail. Others suffered light burns.

Even though the night was calm, with just scattered shooting into the air, the northern section of the capital has been taken over by troops, people won't leave their neighborhoods and tension between police and area residents is high.

In turn police, along with an assistant prosecutor, arrested Communist leaders Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party [PDC], and Franklin Franco, Anti-Imperialist Patriotic Union president, early this morning. The reasons for the two arrests are unknown but both made statements supporting the mass transit strike. Some PDC militants were arrested distributing leaflets supporting the street demonstrations.

GRENADA

CUBA GIVES FISHING BOAT, MORE EXPECTED

FL301330 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 24 May 80 p 11

[Excerpt] St George's, Grenada, Friday (CANA)--The People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) has obtained another fishing boat from the Government of Cuba, bringing to three, the number of state-owned fishing vessels.

Last year the Cuba Government gave the PRG a boat, since named the Fedon, and now attached to the fisheries training school. In March, the government purchased another fishing boat for US$60,000. It has been named the Alister after one of the country's national heroes, Alister Strachan.

According to a government information service release, the Cubans promised to assist Grenada in the setting up of fishing fleet. And they are expected to give more boats in the next few months. Minister of agriculture and fisheries, Unison Whiteman, said the country's fish catch now about two million pounds annually, could be increased to about 10 million pounds.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

OLADE PROPOSES UNIFORM REGIONAL OIL POLICY

PA011832 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0207 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Quito, 30 May (EFE)--Latin America consumes 4 million barrels of oil a day, 50 percent of which is imported.

The assessment was made here today by the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), which has proposed that its members adopt "a uniform policy by preparing the region's energy balance sheet."

OLADE, which is headquartered in Quito, maintains that the partial replacement of oil in Latin America in the present 5-year period will be close to 600 million cubic meters, equivalent to $75 million. [sentence as received]

"There are very dissimilar situations in the region," it says, "there being net exporting countries--Venezuela and Mexico--and importing countries--Uruguay, Paraguay and the Central American and Caribbean countries--which are entirely dependent on oil brought from abroad."

The region's status of production and consumption can change, according to OLADE, by means of "a strategy for the planning of resources as a whole," requiring "the formulation of a regional energy balance."

The measure proposed by OLADE is aimed at acquiring information regarding the Latin American energy structure from the viewpoint of supply and demand and the volumes of consumption broken down according to source of energy and sector. OLADE has established a board of directors to advise, conduct and implement the plan to prepare a regional energy balance sheet with the participation of Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela.

GUYANA

SIXTEEN ARRESTED FOR PLOTTING TO OVERTHROW BURNHAM

PA020100 Paris AFP in English 0014 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Jun 2 (AFP)--Sixteen people have been arrested for plotting to overthrow the government of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham, police said here Sunday night.

The arrests came 48 hours before the opening of a trial in which Dr Walter Rodney, a leading Caribbean academician, and two other academics, are accused of burning down the headquarters of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) party last July.

Earlier Sunday, Dr Rodney's (party, the) leftist Working People's Alliance (WPA), said a number of their supporters had been arrested.

The [words indistinct] came under heavy pressure from the government over the past year. Its supporters have been shot dead by police and beaten up. The alliance denies any connection with the fire last July and says the government staged the incident itself.